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animals is mere irritability; it develops into sentiency, and then in higher animals into consciousness by what Professor Loeb calls associative memory, and is perfected in the self-consciousness of man. This by the way Professor Loeb holds is only possible from the time when a definite mechanism contained in the central nervous system, viz., the mechanism for associative memory, is fully developed, and that before this time no associative memory and hence no consciousness is possible. The sudden origin of consciousness need not surprise us as we see the same thing in the development of every other function. The heart beat is not contained in the ovum, and it is not developed gradually with the development of the egg but it appears after the heart is formed and after the heart has reached a certain structural development. The power of optical perception of space is a function of a certain form of eyes. Only such animals as have these eyes are capable of visual perception of space and even in those animals this power is not yet present in the ovum but only appears after the eye has reached a certain stage of structural development. What is true for the eye and its functions is true for that mechanism which Professor Loeb calls associative memory, without which consciousness is impossible.

The contents of the book are contained in nineteen chapters whose titles are as follows:

Ueber einige Grundbegriffe und Grundthatsachen der vergleichenden Gehirnphysiologie.—Ueber das Nervensystem der Medusen und über Automatie und Co-ordination.—Das Centralnervensystem der Ascidien und die Bedeutung desselben für Reflexe.—Versuche an Aktinien.—Versuche an Echinodermen.—Versuche über die Gehirnphysiologie der Würmer.—Versuche über die Gehirnphysiologie der Arthropoden.—Versuche an Mollusken.—Die Segmentaltheorie bei Wirbelthieren.—Halbkreuzungen, associirte Stellungsänderungen der Extremitäten und Zwangsbewegungen.—Beziehungen zwischen der Orientirung und Function gewisser Elemente der segmentalen Ganglien.—Versuche am Kleinhirn.—Zur Theorie der thierischen Instincte.—Centralnervensystem und Vererbung.—Kriterien für die Constatirung von Bewusstsein bei niederen Thieren.—Gehirn und Bewusstsein.—Centrentheorie (Functionslocalisation) und Segmentaltheorie im Grosshirn.—Theilseelentheorie und Localisation einzelner Erinnerungsbilder.—Ueber einige Angriffspunkte für eine künftige Mechanik der Gehirnthätigkeit.

DIE GEISTIGEN UND SOCIALEN STRÖMUNGEN DES NEUNZEHNTEN JAHRHUNDERTS. By
Dr. Theobald Ziegler. Berlin: Georg Bondi. 1899. Pages, 714.

This volume gives us a synopsis of the history of thought in Germany during the nineteenth century. Beginning with 1800 and having sketched the three world-views that were then struggling for supremacy, viz., the *éclaircissement*, classicism and romanticism, the author characterises Schelling's nature-philosophy and Hegel's phenomenology, which came to be the predominant systems of the first

half of our century. The author devotes two chapters to Prussia's political restoration during the wars against Napoleon I., and to the political reaction that set in in consequence of it. Hegel came partly as a completion of the reaction, partly as a hope for the liberal elements inaugurating the era of "Young Germany," whose leaders were Börne, Heine, Laube, and others. Next, we find Hengstenberg pitted against Strauss, a revival of orthodoxy and of an emboldened liberalism; this is the age which made it possible for a Feuerbach to teach his most radical views of religion from the philosophical chair of a German university. The reaction following after the revolution of 1848 swept all liberalism away, and culminated in the supremacy of such men as Stahl, ending in pessimism and finally finding an expression in the acceptance of Schopenhauer's philosophy. Then the cry was heard "Back to Kant," as if all these decades of philosophical evolution had been in vain.

Our author says little about German philosophy after the restoration of the empire, and devotes the last chapters (which treat of the time from 1871 up to the present year) to the socialistic movements of our age, the culture-combat between the empire and the Roman Church, the aspirations of socialism and the social democracy, and the various symptoms of decadence as seen in anti-Semitism, the agrarian movement, the philosophy of individualism as represented by Nietzsche and Stirner, anarchism, etc., winding up with an appreciation of the poetry of the present as it finds expression in Sudermann and Gerhart Hauptmann. Although there is reason enough in the present conditions of German thought to turn pessimist, Professor Ziegler confesses belonging to the optimists, and hopes that the German nation will work its way to freedom through all its political and religious aberrations. In this sense he congratulates the German nation on the great hopes with which it is now entering upon the twentieth century.

Thirteen well executed portraits, among them Goethe, Schleiermacher, Hegel, Strauss, Robert Mayer, Bismarck, Lassalle, Marx, and Nietzsche, form a welcome embellishment to the book; the paper is good and the print is clear. That the book has an index is very recommendable, the more so as this is quite an exception in German works.

KPS.

A HISTORY OF PHYSICS IN ITS ELEMENTARY BRANCHES INCLUDING THE EVOLUTION OF PHYSICAL LABORATORIES. By *Florian Cajori, Ph. D.*, Professor of Physics in Colorado College. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Company, Ltd. 1899. Pages, viii, 322. Price, \$1.60.

Dr. Florian Cajori has followed up his *History of Mathematics* with a *History of Elementary Physics*. The success of the *History of Mathematics*, which despite its high price and the necessarily limited circulation of such books has been a considerable one, is ample evidence of the appreciation which now generally obtains of the value of historical instruction in science. As in his *History of Math-*